United Nations A/C.2/63/L.2

General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (a)
Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Ethiopia: draft resolution

International Year of Chemistry

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recognizing that humankind's understanding of the material nature of our world is grounded in our knowledge of chemistry,

Stressing that education in and about chemistry is critical in addressing challenges such as global climate change, in providing sustainable sources of clean water, food and energy and in maintaining a wholesome environment for the well-being of all people,

Considering that the science and application of chemistry produces medicines, fuels, metals and virtually all other manufactured products,

Being aware that the year 2011 provides the opportunity to celebrate the contributions of women to science on the one-hundredth anniversary of the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Maria Sklodowska-Curie,

Being aware also that the year 2011 provides the opportunity to highlight the need for international scientific collaboration on the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Chemical Societies,

1. *Welcomes* the unanimous resolution of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, at its 2007 Council meeting, to declare 2011 as the International Year of Chemistry and to play a leading role in coordinating and promoting chemistry activities at the national and regional levels around the world;

2. *Designates* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency and focal point for the Year and invites it to

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organize activities to be realized during the Year, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and its associated organizations and federations across the world, and, in this regard, notes that the activities of the Year will be funded from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to promote actions at all levels aimed at increasing awareness among the public of the importance of chemistry and promoting widespread access to new knowledge and to chemistry demonstrations;

4. *Decides* to proclaim 2011 the International Year of Chemistry.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 49
Sustainable development

Ethiopia: revised draft resolution

International Year of Chemistry

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recognizing that humankind's understanding of the material nature of our world is grounded, in particular, in our knowledge of chemistry,

Stressing that education in and about chemistry is critical in addressing challenges such as global climate change, in providing sustainable sources of clean water, food and energy and in maintaining a wholesome environment for the well-being of all people,

Considering that the science and application of chemistry produces medicines, fuels, metals and virtually all other manufactured products,

Being aware that the year 2011 provides the opportunity to celebrate the contributions of women to science on the one-hundredth anniversary of the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Maria Sklodowska-Curie,

Being aware also that the year 2011 provides the opportunity to highlight the need for international scientific collaboration on the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Chemical Societies,

Noting the adoption by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and seventy-ninth session of a proposal for the proclamation by the United Nations of 2011 as the International Year of Chemistry, and noting also the unanimous resolution of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, at its 2007 Council meeting, to have 2011 proclaimed as the International Year of Chemistry,

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Recognizing the leading role of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry in coordinating and promoting chemistry activities at the national and regional levels around the world,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2011 the International Year of Chemistry;

2. *Designates* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency and focal point for the Year and invites it to organize activities to be realized during the Year, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and its associated organizations and federations across the world, and, in this regard, notes that the activities of the Year will be funded from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to promote actions at all levels aimed at increasing awareness among the public of the importance of chemistry and promoting widespread access to new knowledge and to chemistry activities.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 49
Sustainable development

Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Reliable transit of energy and its role in ensuring stable economic development and international cooperation

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the growing role of the transit of energy in global political and economic processes,

Observing that Central Asia today is a major Eurasian transportation and communication hub and one of the largest centres for the production of energy and its transportation to international markets,

Noting that stable and reliable energy transportation, as a key factor of sustainable development, is in the interest of the entire international community,

1. *Welcomes* international cooperation in developing transportation systems and pipelines;

2. *Supports* the need for extensive international cooperation in determining ways to ensure the reliability of pipelines transporting energy to international markets;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of Turkmenistan to convene an international conference of energy-producing and energy-transporting countries to discuss the issue of ensuring the reliable transportation of energy to international markets.

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General Assembly

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Agenda item 49
Sustainable development

Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: revised draft resolution

Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the growing role of the transit of energy in global processes,

Recognizing the importance of Central Asia and all other transportation and communication hubs and their vital role in the production of energy and its transportation to international markets,

Noting that stable, efficient and reliable energy transportation, as a key factor of sustainable development, is in the interest of the entire international community,

Reiterating the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and of Agenda 21,[2] and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[3] concerning energy for sustainable development,

Welcoming initiatives that aim to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development in order to contribute to the achievement of the

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Welcomes* international cooperation in developing transportation systems and pipelines;

2. *Recognizes* the need for extensive international cooperation in determining ways of ensuring the reliable transportation of energy to international markets through pipelines and other transportation systems;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of Turkmenistan to convene in 2009 a high-level international conference to discuss the issue of ensuring the reliable and stable transportation of energy to international markets.

United Nations A/C.2/63/L.4

General Assembly

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20 October 2008

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54
Operational activities for development

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

Operational activities for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the importance of the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Noting with concern the declining trends in real contributions to operational activities for development,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General[1] and of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;[2]

2. *Also takes note of* Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/2 of 18 July 2008 on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Report of the Secretary-General on trends in contribution to operational activities for development of the United Nations system and measures to promote an adequate, predictable and expanding base of United Nations development assistance (A/63/201); report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2006 (A/63/71-E/2008/46); and report of the Secretary-General on the implications of aligning the strategic planning cycles of the United Nations funds and programmes with the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development (A/63/207).

[2] A/63/205.

08-56067 (E) 221008

62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

Funding of operational activities of the United Nations development system

3. *Reiterates* paragraphs 18 to 20 of the Economic and Social Council resolution on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2006;[3]

4. *Expresses concern* at:

(a) The reduction in the contributions received by the United Nations system for operational activities;

(b) The continued and growing imbalance between core and non-core funding;

(c) The lack of progress towards greater predictability and adequacy of funding;

5. *Recognizes* the steps taken by the Secretary-General thus far with a view to mobilizing political will to increase official development assistance as well as to promote an upward trend in real contributions, secure greater predictability and ensure appropriate balance between core and non-core resources for the United Nations system's development assistance;

6. *Reaffirms* the fundamental importance of core resources to the fulfilment of the mandates of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies;

7. *Urges* donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their voluntary contributions to the core/regular budgets of the United Nations development system, in particular its funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and to contribute on a multi-year basis, in a sustained and predictable manner;

8. *Invites* countries to consider increasing their contributions to the budgets of the specialized agencies in order to enable the United Nations development system to respond in a more comprehensive and effective manner to the demands of the United Nations development agenda;

9. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system, if they have not done so, to consider implementing flexible mechanisms to mobilize more predictable levels of voluntary contributions to their core operational programmes;

10. *Also encourages in this regard* the organizations of the United Nations system, if they have not done so, to mobilize and allocate resources on the basis of a consolidated multi-year resource programming framework, including both core and non-core resources, so that all contributions accrued to them for their operational activities are subject to the overall development priorities and to the overall priorities of programme countries;

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[3] Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2006 (A/63/71-E/2008/46).

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take, in full consultation with Member States, further measures:

(a) To promote an adequate and expanding base of development assistance from the United Nations system, taking into account, inter alia, the development priorities of programme countries;

(b) To promote the continuation of the upward trend in real contributions to operational activities for development to identify obstacles to the achievement of that goal and to make appropriate recommendations in this regard;

(c) To promote the predictability and the multi-year pledging of funding for operational activities for development;

(d) To promote an appropriate balance between core and non-core contributions;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on measures taken in response to paragraph 11 above and which also contains information on contributions made to the United Nations operational activities in particular and official development assistance in general as well as feedback from the developed countries on obstacles to the achievement of the aims elaborated in paragraph 11 above;

Aligning the strategic planning cycles of the United Nations funds and programmes with the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

13. *Decides* to change the comprehensive policy review of operational activities from a triennial to a quadrennial cycle in order to better provide policy guidance to the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme to implement the changes, if any, required to align their planning cycles with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including budgetary processes, as necessary, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session on adjustments made to fit the new comprehensive review cycle;

15. *Recommends* that the Executive Board of the World Food Programme consider changing the Programme's planning cycle in order to align its strategic plan with the new quadrennial policy review, by adopting a fixed four-year planning period, starting in ..., with a mechanism that enables sufficient flexibility to adjust and respond to emerging situations in line with its mandates;

South-South cooperation

16. *Welcomes* the fourth cooperation framework for South-South cooperation, and requests the relevant organizations of the United Nations development system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, to take the necessary actions to fully implement it and in this regard, encourages Member States in a position to do so to support the United Nations Development Programme and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in implementing the framework.

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General Assembly

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Second Committee
Agenda item 38
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Palestine:* draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 62/181 of 19 December 2007, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/31 of 25 July 2008,

Recalling also its resolutions 59/251 of 22 December 2004 and 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

* In accordance with resolution 52/250.

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Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[3] and recalling further its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees,

Expressing its concern at the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which, inter alia, pollutes the environment and negatively affects the natural resources of the Palestinian people,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire socio-economic consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect as well on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the advancement of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative,[4] and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[5] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

[4] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[5] See S/2003/529, annex.

Noting the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and the importance of the dismantlement of settlements therein as a step towards the implementation of the road map,

Stressing the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note with appreciation of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[6]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, damage, cause loss or depletion of, or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[7] and in resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and pose an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people;

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[6] A/63/74-E/2008/13.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 53 (b)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: industrial development cooperation

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/249 of 22 December 2004 and 61/215 of 20 December 2006 on industrial development cooperation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming that industrialization is an essential driver of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through the creation of productive employment, income generation and the integration of women into the development process,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

08-56658 (E) 271008

Stressing the importance of international cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrial development,

Recognizing the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, and underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process,

Recognizing also the importance of the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms to the developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the note of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the essential contribution of industrial development to sustained economic growth and the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the creation of wealth for poverty reduction through the development and strengthening of productive capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, enterprise upgrading, training, education and skills enhancement, the provision of access to technology and investments and participation in global supply chains;

4. *Underscores* the necessity of favourable national and international measures for industrialization in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and urges all Governments to develop and implement policies that will lead to the development of a dynamic industrial sector through, inter alia, public- and private-sector development, the diffusion of environmentally sound and emerging technologies, investment promotion and enhanced access to markets;

5. *Calls for* the continuing use of official development assistance for sustainable industrial development as well as industrial development cooperation between developing countries and with countries with economies in transition;

6. *Underlines* the importance of mobilizing resources for sustainable industrial development at the country level;

7. *Calls for* the continuing use of all other resources, including private and public and foreign and domestic resources, for industrial development in the developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;

8. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development and in industrial development cooperation, and welcomes its increased programmatic focus on three thematic priorities, namely, poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building and environment and energy;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to initiate and implement actions within its mandate that would complement and support the efforts of the international community to address the world food crisis;

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[5] See A/63/309.

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to increase its technical assistance in the development of agro-industries and in helping to reduce post-harvest losses of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through the introduction of improved technologies and the increased processing of agricultural products, as well as through value addition;

11. *Notes* the emphasis placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen their capacity to engage in international trade through small and medium enterprise development and by helping them to meet international product and process standards;

12. *Welcomes* the increased cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO, the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the regional economic commissions, and invites the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to build and strengthen its partnership with other United Nations organizations having complementary mandates and activities with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and development impact and promoting increased coherence within the United Nations system;

13. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to promote environmentally sound and sustainable industrial production through, inter alia, its cleaner production programme, industrial energy efficiency and industrial water management programmes;

14. *Takes note* of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting renewable energy for productive uses, especially in rural areas, and in promoting industrial energy efficiency;

15. *Also takes note* of the increased emphasis given by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, and encourages the Organization to give particular attention to promoting industrial cooperation among developing countries, including through its centres for South-South industrial cooperation and through the promotion of various forms of public/private-sector partnerships;

16. *Welcomes* the support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa, inter alia, through its role as the convener of the industry, trade and market access cluster of the regional consultation meetings led by the Economic Commission for Africa;

17. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to develop further its global forum capacity according to its mandate, with the aim of enhancing, in the context of the globalization process, a common understanding of global and regional industrial sector issues and their impact on poverty eradication and sustainable development;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 47 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004, 60/187 of 22 December 2005 and 61/188 of 20 December 2006 and 62/186 of 19 December 2007 entitled "External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries",

Recalling also the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome,[1] which recognizes sustainable debt financing as an important element for mobilizing resources for public and private investment,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000,[2]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

* On behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] See resolution 60/1.

08-57138 (E) 281008

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Takes note also* of the ongoing deliberations of the preparatory process for the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, which will substantively address the issue "External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries";

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the sub-item entitled "External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", a sub-item entitled "External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries".

[4] A/62/151.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 47 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003, 59/221 of 22 December 2004, 60/184 of 22 December 2005, 61/186 of 20 December 2006 and 62/184 of 19 December 2007 on international trade and development, and recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] pertaining to trade and related development issues, as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the Summit, and the Accra Accord adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its twelfth session,[5]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, document TD/442, chap. II.

08-57151 (E) 281008

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development[6] and the report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-fourth executive session, held on 10 July 2008;[7]

2. *Notes* the ongoing deliberations in the context of the preparatory process for the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, which will substantively address the issue of international trade and development;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of international trade and development;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International trade and development";

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[6] A/63/324.

[7] A/63/15 (Part III).

United Nations A/C.2/63/L.9

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 47 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004, 60/186 of 22 December 2005, 61/187 of 20 December 2006 and 62/185 of 19 December 2007,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

08-57157 (E) 281008

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Expresses concern* at the impact of the current global financial crisis on development, and calls for this to be comprehensively addressed at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;

3. *Notes* the ongoing deliberations in the context of the preparatory process for the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development, which will substantively address the issue of the international financial system and development;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of the international financial system and development;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development";

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[5] A/63/96.